

### REVOKED CERTIFICATES.

#### Supplement to Directory of Licentiate Issued June 1, 1916.

- Baker, Charles R., revoked December 7, 1914.  
 Carleton, Charles H., revoked July 31, 1911. Convicted of violation postal laws, mailing matter re abortions.  
 Chamley, S. R., revoked December 15, 1915.  
 (Condory, Vilmas, suspended for one year from January 11, 1916).  
 Crocker, H. B., revoked June 15, 1914.  
 Edwards, Homer C., revoked December 15, 1915.  
 Freeman, Gideon M., Sr., revoked April 12, 1915.  
 Grosshauser, F., revoked April 7, 1909. License procured by fraud.  
 Hunt, A. L., D. O., revoked April 16, 1915.  
 Huntington, Ralph, revoked April 7, 1909. Convicted of manslaughter.  
 Lee, B. Brooks, revoked August 4, 1908. Convicted under alias of R. Brook Sterling. violation postal laws, mailing matter re abortion.  
 Meadows, L. H., revoked December 23, 1905.  
 Sherrod, L. L., revoked December 21, 1906.  
 Thornburg, H. T., revoked December 2, 1912.  
 Watson, C. P. V., revoked June 15, 1914.  
 Williams, N. W., revoked December 2, 1912.  
 Wilson, H. Gregory, revoked December 23, 1905.

### A NOTABLE PATENT MEDICINE SUIT.

The outcome of a recent suit for damages claimed by a proprietary medicine concern from the American Medical Association, which through its Journal had unfavorably commented upon the curative and other claims for this preparation, may serve as an illustration of the present ethical status of the medical profession as well as of the high standard maintained by the American Medical Association, which represents the best interests of the public.

The verdict giving to the nostrum owners one cent damages, though a technical and legal defeat, is in fact a moral victory for the association. The verdict is remarkable when the fact is considered not only that the association had to defend itself against the assaults of its avowed enemies but that members of medical societies, among them actually fellows of its own organization, appeared as witnesses for the prosecution. It is remarkable under these circumstances that a lay jury dealt so kindly with the defense.

That doctors differ is proverbial, but that they should disregard the interests of their own association, which aims to protect the public against abuse of secret remedies that lay, as we have shown, an enormous money tribute upon them, besides the loss of health and life from neglect of the early stages of disease arising from trust in the representations of the manufacturers, is remarkable. The motives of these doctors are not impugned. But their action does shake public confidence in the value of drug treatment.

The Journal of the American Medical Association says truly in its number of July 15: "The association has the support, numerically and intellectually, of the profession and is rapidly gaining the support of the public." The Sun has recognized the former and has endeavored to further the latter. The Association's work is in fact primarily in the interests of the lay public, for its function is to protect the innocent from the menace of quackery and the danger to health and life from faith in the unfounded, misleading and frequently false promises and claims of charlatans.—New York Sun, July 25.

### INDUSTRIAL WELFARE NUMBER OF "THE MODERN HOSPITAL."

The August number of "The Modern Hospital," St. Louis and Chicago, is devoted to a symposium on welfare work among the industrial corporations of the country. There are editorials by those competent to write on this important subject, a great number of papers written by welfare directors in some of the most important industrial corporations, and an immense amount of statistics and figures and facts showing the huge volume of work that the corporations are doing to protect their employees against sickness, accidents, and discontent. The journal contains many illustrations of first aid stations, emergency hospitals, and welfare departments of industrial plants, and many facts that should be of great help to those interested. Among the topics discussed are those of first aid, industrial nursing, lunches and diets for industrial employees, safety devices in factories, and athletic and social clubs for employees. The editors frankly state that they have been unable to obtain figures as to cost of welfare work in the industries, but a number of writers attempt to make deductions and draw conclusions from their experiences of the past few years.

### THE PHYSICIAN'S HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The following matter has been contributed by a gentleman, a member of the Society, who does not wish to have his name attached to it but who wishes it offered as a subject for discussion by the members of the society. Anyone taking an interest in this plan or proposition is requested to write to the Journal in regard to it.

There are approximately 6500 registered physicians in the State of California and a part of them are doing the work required by the State Accident Insurance Company and several private insurance companies doing business in this state, and the stockholders of these private insurance companies are receiving large dividends on their stock, which shows that the insurance business is a good paying business.

We as a profession will soon be confronted with health insurance, which will also call for our co-operation and acceptance of small fees for our services. Would it be advisable to organize an insurance company, to issue policies both of health and accident insurance, organized and incorporated for such purposes by the medical fraternity of the state?

The plan which I would suggest, would be to issue one share of stock to every physician in the state, at one hundred dollars a share, which would give approximately six hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a paid in capital, and adopt the prevailing schedule of prices for medical and surgical services as are now being, or may hereafter be used by the companies doing business in this state, and allow each physician for his services according to such schedule of fees. In this way the profits of the business would revert to the medical profession and every member of the insurance company would be eligible to perform such services as would be needed in cases coming under the company's policies. The details of organization of such a company would all have to be worked out on a scientific insurance basis.

The important question to be decided is, whether the medical profession of California will organize such a company and thereby receive the profits of such, or shall they continue to contribute their services to private insurance companies and allow the profits from their services to go to the stockholders of such private companies?

There is no doubt but that the inauguration of health insurance in this state is a matter of a few months, and it will be just as stable and just as arbitrary in fixing the fees for the medical services

rendered as the accident insurance companies have been. I would suggest that the Journal of the State Medical Society publish this and request each registered physician of the state to write to the Journal expressing their sanction or disapproval of the organization of such a company and whether they would subscribe for one share of stock in case the plan is sanctioned by enough physicians to make it a feasible working plan.

### MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS LEAGUE.

A course of instructions under the auspices of the Medical Preparedness Section of the County Medical Society, every Thursday from 4:30 to 5:30 p. m., for fourteen weeks, beginning September 7, 1916, at the County Medical Library, Butler Building.

This course is similar to the one outlined by Major Chamberlain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, for Harvard University.

This course will give the practicing physician an opportunity to become familiar with Medico Military matters. Every man who desires to increase his knowledge, to improve his efficiency in case of war, should attend.

The section has interested military men who are stationed in the vicinity of San Francisco, and has the approval of the Surgeon General, office at Washington, D. C.

#### Schedule for September 7, 14, 21 and 28.

1. The Organization of the Army: Line and Staff, and the "Administrative Zones" in War, Major John W. Hanner, Medical Corps, U. S. Army (30 minutes).

Synopsis: Composition of Land Forces; the Mobile Army, and the Coast Artillery. Present peace strength authorized: present war strength authorized. Line: Regiments, Brigades, Divisions, Field Armies, Armies. Staff: General Staff, Adjutant General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps. The service of the Interior: The service of the theater of operations; (1) Zone of line of communication, (2) Zone of the advance.

Discussion opened by Colonel Guy L. Edie, Medical Corps, U. S. Army (five minutes); discussion closed promptly on the hour.

2. The Sanitary Service of the Premobilization Period, Major G. DeVoe, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

Synopsis: A. Examination of individual soldiers, physical, mental, laboratory. B. Prophylactic treatment for smallpox and typhoid; for venereal diseases. C. Communicable diseases: diphtheria, meningitis, etc., diagnosis, isolation, carriers. D. Water and milk supply; disposal of excreta and wastes.

Discussion opened by Dr. Benjamin Jablons.

3. Diseases of War: their Prevention, Control and Treatment. Major Lloyd L. Smith, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

Synopsis: Losses from sickness in the wars of the past century. Factors determining the high rate of sickness in war. Infectious diseases of the intestinal type; other diseases of interest. Preventive and remedial measures for dealing with disease in war.

Discussion opened by Dr. J. Wilson Shiels.

4. Medical Supplies and Equipment. Colonel Henry I. Raymond, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

Synopsis: Supply Tables of Manual for Medical Department, 1916. Post, Dental and Field supplies. Equipment "A," "B" and "C." Sera and vaccines, how obtained? Field supplies held in custody of Regimental Surgeons in time of peace, what? "A Medical Reserve Unit." Base and Advance Medical Supply Depots. Field supplies for sanitary formations in the zone of operations. Individual equipment, Medical Officer.

Discussion opened by Major Morrison C. Stayer, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

### NAVY SURGEONS.

The next examination for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Navy will be held on or about October 23, 1916, at Washington, D. C.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Great Lakes (Chicago), Ill.; Mare Island, Cal., and Puget Sound, Wash.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and must submit satisfactory evidence of preliminary education and medical education.

The first stage of the examination is for appointment as assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, and embraces the following subjects: (a) anatomy, (b) physiology, (c) materia medica and therapeutics, (d) general medicine, (e) general surgery, (f) obstetrics.

The successful candidate then attends the course of instruction at the Naval Medical School. During this course he receives a salary of \$2000 per annum, with allowances for quarters, heat and light, and at the end of the course, if he successfully passes an examination in the subjects taught in the school, he is commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Navy to fill a vacancy.

Full information with regard to the physical and professional examinations, with instructions how to submit formal application, may be obtained by addressing the Surgeon General of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The foregoing information is furnished as it is believed that it is of interest to you, and that you will want to give it some notice in your Journal.

Very truly yours,

W. C. BRAISTED,  
Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.

### NEW MEMBERS.

Hyde, O. C.—Lincoln.

Lane, J. A.—Ferndale.

Bishop, T. W.—Los Angeles.

Jacobs, Edward H.—Los Angeles.

Duncan, Rex D.—Los Angeles.

Richter, Louise M.—Los Angeles.

Blanchar, Wm. Otis—Los Angeles.

Clark, W. S.—Los Angeles.

Hoag, E. B.—Pasadena.

Athon, L. H.—Los Angeles.

Beach, Everett Chas.—Los Angeles.

Sisson, Charles E.—Norwalk.

Barrow, Jno. V.—Los Angeles.

Bogue, H. E.—Los Angeles.

Hubbard, Clinton D.—Huntington Park.

Roan, Paul B.—Hollywood.

Syer, Wm. Henry—Los Angeles.

Turner, James Henry—Huntington Park.

Charlton, Cecil Floyd—Los Angeles.

Outlaw, John S.—Los Angeles.

Creamer, Michael S.—Los Angeles.

Conlin, B. M. J.—Long Beach.

Evans, C. L.—Los Angeles.

Kirkpatrick, J. L.—Los Angeles.

Brown, Blanche C. B.—Los Angeles.

Hughes, H. W.—Los Angeles.

Jackson, J. Addison—Hollywood.

Sugarman, Herman—Los Angeles.

### DEATHS.

Painter, Geo. L.—San Francisco.

Milton, Joseph L.—Oakland.

Eads, E. E.—Los Angeles.

Callaghan, Daniel T.—San Francisco.

Wilson, Andrew P.—Los Angeles.

Wise, Kenneth D.—Los Angeles.

Burt, L. W.—Lancaster.